



THE
HEALTH
OF
FARNBOROUGH
1966

FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR

1966

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of Council:

Councillor W. J. NEEDHAM, J. P.

Vice Chairman of Council:

Councillor R. J. DEBENHAM

Members of Health Committee:

Councillor R. J. DEBENHAM (Chairman)

Councillor A. J. D. AUSTEN

Councillor G. I. LEWIS, A. I. M.

Councillor H. C. B. MACKEY, A. F. R. Ae. S.

Councillor E. W. C. PAYNE

Councillor G. J. WOOLGER

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. COUTTS MILNE, M. B., Ch. B., D. P. H., D. T. M. & H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. L. SNOWDEN, F. A. P. H. I. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN, M. A. P. H. I. (1, 2)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

H. BATSON, M. A. P. H. I. (1, 2)

F. W. CULVER, M. A. P. H. I. (1, 2, 3, 6, 7)

CHIEF CLERK

W. G. HOWE, (Inter. D. M. A.)

CLERKS

MRS. J. ALLUM

MISS S. H. BURTON

MRS. G. M. THOMPSON

MRS. S. PLAYLE (Hants C. C. and
District Services)

STUDENT HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. M. DAILLEY

PEST CONTROL OFFICER

E. J. E. MEAD

(For key to qualifications,
see overleaf.)

Key to Qualifications

1. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Joint Board as Public Health Inspector.
2. Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. Diploma of Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.
4. Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
5. Building Inspector's Certificate, Institution of Municipal Engineers.
6. Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.
7. Finalist, Institute of Housing Managers.

REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1966

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Alexandra Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel: Farnborough 44451

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1966 prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

Farnborough's health as judged by the vital statistical figures can be regarded as generally satisfactory with a continuing high birth rate, a death rate almost the same as the previous year; only the infant mortality rate and still birth rate being higher than in 1965.

Of special interest in the first half of 1966 was the occurrence of cases of a mild form of smallpox (*variola minor*) in the Midlands and Monmouthshire. This resulted in a greatly increased demand for international vaccination certificates to meet the requirements of a number of European countries. In view of the difficulty in distinguishing between this form of smallpox and chickenpox particularly in adults, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health advised general practitioners to bring to the notice of district medical officers of health any case of chickenpox presenting unusual features. No such case was reported in Farnborough but three cases which proved to be chickenpox were brought to my notice in the neighbouring districts of Fleet and Hartley Wintney, virological investigation by the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, excluding the possibility of smallpox.

As in previous years, the routine work of protecting young children against the preventable diseases of smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis continued to be carried out and thanks are due to the private medical practitioners for their help in this connection.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department, for their ready assistance, enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

J. COUTTS MILNE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	..	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-year 1966) .. .. ..	..	38,490
Population at Census 1961 .. .. ..	..	31,437
Number of Dwellinghouses (at April 1967) .. .. ..	..	9,881
Rateable Value (1st April 1967) .. ..	..	£1,594,744
Rate in the £ (1st April 1967) .. ..	..	11/4d.
Reduced to the following rates for:- .. .. ..	..	..
Mixed hereditaments .. .. ..	..	11/2d.
Domestic premises .. .. ..	..	10/11d.
Product of a Penny Rate .. .. ..	..	£6,442

Population

The Registrar General's estimated Mid-Year population figure for 1966 is 38,490 being an increase of 1,680 over the estimate for the previous year and showing a reversal of the decrease of 380 noted in last year's Annual Report. This is an increase of some 17% on the 1961 census year figure. Of the increase 632 is due to the excess of births over deaths. The growth in population since 1961 is shown in the following table.

Year	Population	Increase/ Decrease in population.	Natural Increase	Balance of population movement	
				Inward	Outward
1961 (census year)	32,730	1,970			
1962	33,430	700			
1963	34,760	1,330			
1964	37,190	2,430			
1965	36,810	- 380	594		974
1966	38,490	1,680	632	1,048	

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	454	395	849
Illegitimate	25	19	44
	<u>479</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>893</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births)	..	22.52 (Standardised)
" " " "	..	23.20 (Crude)
National Rate	..	17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	4.9

Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	..	..	..	16.5
National still birth rate	..	..	..	15.4

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	463	399	862
Illegitimate	25	21	46
	<u>488</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>908</u>

Birth Rate

Over the past decade the birth rate has shown a sustained rise and has remained consistently higher than the national rate which is 17.7 per 1,000 for 1966. The town's rate is now 22.52 and compares with the rate of 19.2 for the quinquennium 1951-55, 19.5 for 1956-60 and 22.26 for 1961-65.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	11	5	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Comparability factor	.97	1.46

Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	17.91
National rate per 1,000 live births	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births	18.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil

Deaths of infants under one year of age increased from nine in 1965 to sixteen of which eleven were male infants.

Cause of death	Number of deaths	Under one day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	4 weeks and under one year.
Prematurity	7	3	2	-	2
Asphyxia	3	1	-	-	2
Respiratory disease	5	-	1	-	4
Disease of pancreas	1	-	-	-	1

Neo-Natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per

1,000 live births .. .. .. .. ..	..	7.8
National neo-natal rate .. .. .. .. ..	..	12.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week)	..	7.8
National early neo-natal rate .. .. .. .. ..	..	11.1
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined) .. .. .. .. ..	..	24.2
National perinatal mortality rate .. .. .. .. ..	..	26.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .. .. ..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .. .. .. .. ..	..	Nil
National maternal mortality rate .. .. .. .. ..	..	0.26

Deaths

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	.. ..	140	121	261
Death rate per 1,000 population (Standardised)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9.89
Death rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6.78
National rate per 1,000 population	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11.7

The standardised death rate of 9.89 shows a very slight increase compared with that of 9.8 for 1965 but is well below the national rate. The local death rate and also the national rate are just below the limit of twelve per 1,000 of the population which the national rate reached in the decade 1920-30 having declined from 14.4 in the decade 1911-20.

Motor Vehicle Accidents

The Engineer and Surveyor has kindly given me the figures of road accidents in Farnborough during 1966.

Year	Injuries			No injury	Total
	Fatal	Serious	Slight		
1964	2	82	98	269	451
1965	2	82	115	266	465
1966	9	85	129	296	519

There was a regrettable increase in the number of fatal accidents, from two in 1965 to nine in 1966. Of the six male deaths three were aged between 19 and 29, two of these were motor cyclists; three were aged between 51 and 64, the man aged 64 being a pedestrian. Of the three female deaths, two were children aged 3 and 6 respectively. Expressed as a percentage of those killed and seriously injured, ten per cent of the serious accidents were fatal, a higher rate than the national percentage of 7.59 per cent in 1964.

Causes of Death

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
		<u>140</u>	<u>121</u>
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	.. ..	1	-
2. Tuberculosis (other)	.. ..	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	.. ..	-	-
4. Diphtheria	.. ..	-	-

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
5. Whooping Cough	.. .. ..	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	.. .. ..	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	.. .. ..	-	-
8. Measles	.. .. ..	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	.. .. ..	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	.. .. ..	1	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	.. .. ..	13	3
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	.. .. ..	-	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	.. .. ..	-	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	.. .. ..	18	8
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	.. .. ..	3	-
16. Diabetes	.. .. ..	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous system	.. .. ..	9	17
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	.. .. ..	35	18
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	.. .. ..	1	2
20. Other Heart Disease	.. .. ..	18	12
21. Other Circulatory Disease	.. .. ..	4	7
22. Influenza	.. .. ..	-	2
23. Pneumonia	.. .. ..	5	8
24. Bronchitis	.. .. ..	8	5
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	.. .. ..	1	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.. .. ..	2	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	.. .. ..	-	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	.. .. ..	-	-
29. Hyperplasia or Prostate	.. .. ..	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	.. .. ..	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	.. .. ..	3	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.. .. ..	9	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	.. .. ..	6	3
34. All other accidents	.. .. ..	2	2
35. Suicide	.. .. ..	1	-
36. Homicide and operations of War	.. .. ..	-	-

The trend of mortality has generally remained the same over the past five years but in 1966 deaths from respiratory disease are somewhat higher compared with the average annual number for the past five years. One hundred and sixty of the 261 total deaths occurred at age 65 or over. Between the ages of 45 and 64 there were 46 male deaths compared with 16 female deaths, whereas at age 75 and over female deaths numbered 59 compared with 41 male deaths showing that women live longer than men. Of the 46 male deaths between the age of 45 and 64, fourteen were due to coronary disease and fifteen to cancer - nine being from lung cancer. These nine men were all over the age of 55. The fact that it takes such a long period of time before lung cancer becomes manifest makes it difficult to persuade young people that cigarette smoking is to be avoided. Nine deaths from lung cancer may not sound very much but the number of male deaths from this disease in the country in 1966 totalled the formidable figure of 22,606, about five times as many

as deaths among females and three times the total of road accident deaths. The Government has been considering the problem of smoking and health and early this year urged that smoking should be restricted in such public places as cinemas, theatres, restaurants, shops and offices.

The commonest causes of death are shown in the table below together with the corresponding figures for the five year period 1961-1965.

	1966		1961-1965	
	No.	Percentage of total	No.	Percentage of total
Total deaths	261	100	1330	100
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	97	37	491	37
Cancer	54	20	279	21
Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	10	143	10.8
Respiratory disease other than tuberculosis	29	11	114	8.5

SECTION B

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub Committee. This Sub Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are day nurseries, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, child welfare clinics, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation and home help service.

Meetings of the Sub Committee are held twice a year, ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

+ Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utilecon ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries during normal working hours should be made to the Area Superintendent at Aldershot. (Telephone Aldershot 22244). Between the following times enquiries should be made to the Central Ambulance Control at Winchester (Telephone Winchester 61644).

Monday to Friday - 6 p. m. to 8. a. m. next day

Weekends - 12 noon Saturday to 8 a. m.
Monday

Bank and Public Holidays All Day.

+ Child Welfare Centres

	<u>Clinic Held</u>	<u>Doctor attends</u>
Cove	St. John's Hall St. John's Road. 2nd & 4th Wednesday at 2. p. m.	4th Wednesday only
Farnborough (South)	St. Mark's Church Rooms Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p. m.	Each Session
Farnborough (North)	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road (Nr. Railway Station) Every Friday at 2 p. m.	1st & 3rd Fridays only

Child Welfare Clinics (contd.)

	<u>Clinic held</u>	<u>Doctor attends</u>
Fox Lane Estate	All Saints Church Hall Fernhill Road. Every Monday at 2 p. m.	1st, 3rd & 5th Mondays only
North Camp	Marlborough Lines Health Centre, North Camp. Every Monday at 2 p. m.	2nd & 4th Mondays only.

Proposed new Clinic to start probably in July 1967

West Heath	Meeting Hall, Blunden Road. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays at 2 p. m.	1st only
Cove	Methodist Hall Cove Road. Every Thursday at 2 p. m.	2nd & 4th Thursdays in each month.

OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

- + Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers)

Mobile Dental Clinic at Schools in Farnborough as required.

- ## + Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.
Every Friday all day.
(By appointment only).

- + Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

**St. Mark's Church Rooms
Farnborough.** Held every Tuesday morning at 9.30 a.m. (except during school summer holidays). (No appointment necessary).

- + Speech Clinic

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

Audiology Clinic

A Consultant Audiology Clinic for school and pre-school children has been established in co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board and is held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot, on the 2nd and 4th Friday mornings in each month. Attendance is by appointment only from the Divisional School Medical Officer at the School Clinic.

School Eye Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Every Friday afternoon.
(By appointment only)

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and is administered from the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. Remedial Clinics are held at Aldershot General Hospital.

Chest Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board in regard to detection and treatment, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for the follow-up and welfare of patients and their families.

Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.

Monday - 9.15 a. m. - Old Patients
11.00 a. m. - New Patients
2nd Monday every month -
Special Bronchitic Clinic.
One Monday every month -
B. C. G. Session.
One Monday every month -
Post B. C. G. Session.

Tuesday - 1.30 p. m.) Old and new contacts.
 to) Old patients.
 3.00 p. m.) Urgent new patients.

Wednesday - 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday
every month at Fleet
Hospital. Old and new
patients.

Thursday - 9.15 a. m. - Old patients and
urgent new patients.

Special Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital St. George's Road, Aldershot	Males - Females -	Wednesday - 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. Wednesday - 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Monday - 10 a. m. to 12. 30 p. m.
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Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital	Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. (By appointment only).
Alton General Hospital	Monday, Tuesday at 2 p. m. (By appointment only).

Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital)
Farnham County Hospital)
(Physiotherapy Departments))

By appointment.

Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Attendance is by appointment only and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Family Planning Clinic, Manor Park House, Aldershot.

+ Prevention of Cancer of the Womb - 'The Smear Test'

The County Council hold weekly clinics at Manor Park House Health Clinic, Aldershot, for the early detection of cancer of the womb, for all women over the age of 36. Application for appointments are made to the County Medical Officer, the Castle, Winchester.

+ Health Visitors

The present Health Visitors and areas covered are as set out below.

Mrs. P. M. Halfacre, 56 Minley Road, Farnborough.
Telephone No: Farnborough 44146

Area: Farnborough - South

Area: Farnborough - East and North East,	) Posts Vacant. Enquiries to
West Central, including Minley	) Miss Arnold at Area
and West Heath Estates.	) Nursing Office, Hartley Wintney. (Tel. Hartley Wintney 2225).

Miss M. E. Langford, "Harveston", The Flats, Blackwater.
Telephone No: Cricket Hill 4367

Area: Farnborough - North West and Hawley.

Mrs. J. Williams, 2, Kenilworth Road, Pyestock Estate, Cove.
Telephone No: Farnborough 43458

Area: Attached to practice of Drs. Pritchard, Price and Sales.

+ Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nurse Evans	105, Highgate Lane Tel: Farnborough 45375	North and West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Green	99 Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett. Tel: Farnborough 45627.	South Ward
Nurse Scott	7, Highfield Close, Cove. Tel: Farnborough 41349.	Fox Lane North and Minley Estate.

Male Nurses

Mr. J. E. Tupper,
1, Heath Vale Villas,
Chambers Road, Ash Vale.
Tel: Aldershot 24271.

Mr. J. S. Goodman,
35, Meadow Road,
Farnborough.
Tel: Farnborough 45411

+ Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nurse Sutton	14 West Road	North West (Fox Lane Area)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District covered</u>
Nurse Spivey	24, Stubbs Moor Road.	Cove and Minley Estates.
Nurse Greep	The Bungalow, North Camp.	North and South Wards.

Institutional Accommodation

Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

Moral Welfare Officer

+ Mental Health Social Workers

(N. B. Emergency night and weekend service - ring Central Ambulance Control. Tel: Winchester 61644).

+ Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Howlett, has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough. (Tel: Farnborough 44451).

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act

Sixteen registrations were operative during the year:-

Mrs. B. Linder, 'Litherland', Ashley Road.
Mrs. M. K. Dillon, 57, Oaken Copse Crescent.
Mrs. A. Williams, 65, Manor Road.
Mrs. K. M. Burgess, 'Blaenwern', Empress Avenue.
Mrs. R. Appleton, 'Hollydown', Church Road.
Mrs. E. Hope, 3, Ley Road, Hawley Estate.

Mrs. T. L. Borley, 'Burwood', 16, Ashley Road.
Mrs. A. M. Leakey, 17, Closeworth Road.
Mrs. M. J. Greenfield, 8, West Heath Road.
Mrs. A. Rickhuss, 'Chota Kote', 7, Fellows Road.
Mrs. P. Hughes, 20, Carlyon Close.
Mrs. M. M. Jarvis, 72, Broomhill Road.
Mrs. L. James, 12, Canterbury Road.
Mrs. I. Gething, 13, Irvine Drive.
Mrs. P. Tait, 2, Lockwood Close.
Mrs. Clark, 100, York Road.

A reference regarding the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948, is not out of place reminding those interested that registration is necessary if any person for gain looks after more than two children under the age of five years.

+ Training Centre

Two Day Training Centres for the mentally handicapped are provided in Aldershot, the Grange Junior Training Centre at Croft Road and the Aldershot Branch of the Hampshire Training Industries for Adults at Church Lane East. Transport is provided to both Centres.

+ Partial Hearing Children and Hard of Hearing Adults

Farnborough has an interest in the County Council's progressive programme for the education of partial hearing children in that a unit for such children forms part of one of our newest schools, Cove Manor Junior. Provision for pupils of secondary age has also been made in the form of a Secondary Tutorial Unit which is attached to Fernhill County School.

The Frimley and Camberley Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the hard of hearing meet at The Red Cross Hut (rear of Jubilee Hall) Farnborough Road, on the last Thursday in the month, 7 p. m. to 9. p. m. The Secretary is Mrs. R. M. Jeans, 2, St. David's Close, Cove, Farnborough.

+ Chiropody

This service is organised jointly by the Hampshire Council of Social Service and the British Red Cross Society, through its Divisional Offices. It is for elderly patients, those physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Where domiciliary treatment is required evidence of need must be supported by a Medical Certificate.

A Red Cross Foot Clinic is held every Monday afternoon at 2 - 5 p. m. at the Red Cross Hut behind Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road.

Appointments need to be booked beforehand through Mrs. Drummond, 'Quarteracre', Church Road, Farnborough.
(Tel: Farnborough 43421).

+ Area Welfare Officer

Mr. E. W. J. Bonney

Area Welfare Officer,
Manor Park House, Aldershot.
(Tel: Aldershot 23941).

+ Area Children's Officer

Miss D. H. Newton

Area Children's Officer,
99A, Victoria Road,
Aldershot.
(Tel: Aldershot 22481).

+ Services controlled or administered by the
Hampshire County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford for bacteriological examination.

Meteorological Statistics 1966

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Temperatures</u>			
	<u>Day Max</u>		<u>Night Min</u>	
	C	F	C	F
January	5.0.	41.0	1.0	33.8
February	8.8	47.8	4.6	40.3
March	10.7	51.3	2.2	36.0
April	11.1	52.0	5.0	41.0
May	16.4	61.6	6.1	42.9
June	21.3	70.3	11.0	51.8
July	19.7	67.4	11.1	52.0
August	20.0	68.0	10.5	50.9
September	19.0	66.2	9.3	48.7
October	14.4	58.0	7.2	44.9
November	8.6	47.5	2.3	36.2
December	9.3	48.7	2.1	35.7

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>Rainfall mm</u>	<u>Sunshine hrs.</u>	<u>Afternoon Humidity %</u>
January	35.5	37.9	83
February	103.7	35.7	84
March	12.7	130.8	65
April	95.7	101.3	75
May	53.1	234.8	66
June	62.1	225.0	67
July	93.7	175.3	71
August	68.9	201.9	70
September	34.0	150.8	69
October	111.1	74.3	77
November	49.9	54.8	78
December	62.2	40.1	81

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OR, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from measles the incidence of infectious diseases in 1966 was low. Cases of measles increased during the last quarter of the year beginning to build up to a peak in the first quarter of 1967.

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year but one sporadic Salmonella infection due to S. Kiambu occurred in a supervisor of one of the principal catering centres at the Farnborough Air Show. Fortunately no other cases occurred from this source. At another restaurant at the Air Show some twelve members of the kitchen and waiting staff had symptoms of food illness. They had all eaten re-heated pork but it was not possible to prove if this was the cause.

<u>Disease</u>		<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Measles	.. ..	128	1,119	30
Scarlet fever	.. ..	8	1	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. ..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	.. ..	2	31	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	.. ..	-	1	-
Paratyphoid	.. ..	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	.. ..	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	.. ..	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	.. ..	-	-	-
Dysentery	.. ..	-	7	12
Food Poisoning	.. ..	-	-	30
Meningococcal Infection	.. ..	-	-	1
Erysipelas	.. ..	1	-	-
Encephalitis	.. ..	-	1	-

Tuberculosis

Nine new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with six cases in 1965.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is as follows:-

Age	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	1	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	2	1	-	1
45 - 64 years	3	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-

Sixteen were removed from the register and after allowing for transfers the total number remaining at the end of the year was:-

120 male and 76 female being pulmonary tuberculosis and

12 male and 9 female being non-pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

B. C. G. Vaccination

B. C. G. vaccination of 13 year old school children giving protection against Tuberculosis was offered to children attending private schools as well as to those attending the County schools.

The work done in 1966 is summarised in the following table.

- (a) Number of children offered vaccination - 761
- (b) Number of children accepting vaccination and tuberculin tested - 644 - 84.6% of (a)
- (c) Number of tuberculin positive - 71 - 11% of (b)
- (d) Number vaccinated - 543 - 71.3% of (a)

Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures

Diphtheria Immunisation

The continued need for immunisation against diphtheria was highlighted in July by a press report of the death from diphtheria of two

brothers aged six and nine in Derbyshire and that four other members of the family were suffering from the disease.

No changes in the routine immunisation procedures were recommended by the Ministry of Health during the year.

The following antigens are kept in stock:-

1. Triple antigen for primary immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.
2. Alum precipitated diphtheria toxoid for primary or reinforcing doses.
3. Combined Diphtheria/Tetanus alum precipitated toxoid for immunising children to whom the administration of whooping cough vaccine is considered unnecessary or undesirable.

The following table shows the number immunised during the year:-

P - Primary

B - Boosters

	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Tetanus		Diphtheria Tetanus/ Whooping Cough		Quadrilin/ Triple Antigen & Polio		Polio- Oral	
Age	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	282	1	2	-	228	-
1 - 3 yrs.	-	-	2	8	441	169	26	24	633	101
4 - 7 yrs.	-	5	2	324	16	224	-	-	33	517
Others under 16 years	-	245	1	113	-	25	-	1	9	304
Total	-	250	5	445	739	419	28	25	903	922

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In May the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation asked Medical Officers of Health to make every effort to ensure that acceptance rates for Poliomyelitis Vaccination be maintained at a satisfactory level, particularly among children of pre-school age. They also recommended that all immunised children at school entry be offered a re-inforcing dose of vaccine and this was done at the beginning of the winter term at the same time as a re-inforcing dose of diphtheria vaccine was given.

There has been no demand for a considerable time now for any Salk (inactivated) vaccine.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated:-

Age at which vaccinated	Primary					Re-vaccination	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1965	1966
0 - 12 months	751	204	136	167	150	-	-
1 year	307	167	250	362	357	-	-
2 - 4 years	-	17	48	100	69	18	6
5 - 15 years	518	11	19	11	36	48	53
Total	1576	399	453	640	612	66	59

Primary vaccinations carried out during the year were only slightly fewer than those for the previous year. The recommended age for vaccination is now in the second year of life and this is reflected in the table.

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1966, my 27th as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

I can report a year of steady progress in the various activities of the Department. Work under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act proceeded and the premises concerned are being brought up to the standard required by the Act. One hundred percent meat inspection was maintained at the Slaughterhouse although the number of animals killed continued to increase. Our first Housing Improvement Area was declared and the experience gained from this should help in administering this rather complex legislation and give an impetus to housing improvement work. Two major sources of air pollution were also dealt with.

Notwithstanding changes in staff in the Public Cleansing section of the Department I am hopeful that with the appointment of our new Superintendent we can press forward and regain our position as one of the leading salvage authorities in the country, always providing, of course, that the economics of the system justify this. My long hoped for co-operation with the adjoining Authorities in refuse disposal made some progress with an agreement with Fleet Urban District Council to a joint scheme. I am disappointed that I cannot report progress with a new Depot for this service and we are still operating in temporary premises which are not satisfactory, thankful though we are to have the use of them.

We continued to assist the Army School of Health with the training of Army Public Health Inspectors. This work is not all one sided. We obtain valuable assistance and co-operation from the Commandant and staff at the School.

Mr. H. J. White retired after 29 years service as a Councillor and for the whole of that time he was a member of the Health Committee and served as Chairman for many years. I appreciated very much his interest and support in the work of the Department.

I again express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, who have been so interested and helpful in the work of the Department; to Dr. J. Coutts Milne for his help and advice, and to the staff and workpeople of the Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and the supply arrangements continued to be satisfactory. I am informed by the Chief Engineer of the Company, Mr. A. Wilkinson, that no changes of note have been made during the year and I am obliged to him for information contained in this section of the Report.

Liaison was maintained between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained principally from deep wells in the chalk at Pumping Stations at Itchel, Greywell and Lasham in varying proportions according to the demands on the system.

Treatment

The water from the wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District.

The water from the sources is practically sterile in the raw state before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

The fluoride content of the water distributed in the area varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

Purity of Supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the Works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

Conditions of Supply Generally

The supply to all premises served within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the mains. Adequate supplies were at all times available without restriction.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The construction of the new sewage scheme is well advanced and when completed all sewage will be dealt with at the Sycamore Road Works and the Cove Works will be abolished.

A new sewer was constructed in Coldharbour Lane and main drainage is now available both to the houses in Coldharbour Lane and houses in Chapel Lane which previously had cesspool drainage. Work on connecting these to the new sewer is proceeding.

The deep sewer in Sherborne Road, which has been a source of trouble from blockage and rat infestation for many years, was examined by television camera which revealed defective conditions. There were broken pipes, dropped inverters, tree roots gaining access and surplus unsealed junction pipes. Seven sections of this sewer were relaid.

Nine houses without main drainage were dealt with, three by connection to the new Coldharbour Lane sewer and six by the demolition or closure of the houses. The present position in the district is the 56 houses remain not connected to the Council's sewerage system. These are provided with cess-pools or septic tanks. A free cesspool emptying service is provided by the Council for emptying these at intervals according to need, but not more frequently than once per week.

The supervision of drainage work so far as it is covered by the Building Regulations is carried out by your Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and in other cases by your Public Health Department.

TABLE I

Properties without main drainage or modern sanitation

No. of Properties		Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary Accommodation	
Ward	No.	Septic Tank	Cess-pool	No proper drainage	W. C's	Pail or Chemical Closets
North	11	4	6	1	9	2
West	36	10	23	3	18	18
South	9	-	9	-	9	-
Totals	56	14	38	4	36	20

3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, a tributary to the Blackwater. These streams, together with the Marrow Brook, are under the control and are maintained by the Thames Conservancy Board.

Minor watercourses, often in the form of ditches draining land and roads, are a constant source of difficulty. Passing through private land it is difficult to prevent them becoming overgrown and obstructed, thus causing flooding.

4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in Table I in the Drainage and Sewerage section of my Report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation other than fresh water closets in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers.

There are 20 houses not provided with water closets and where pail closets are still in use. They are being steadily reduced in number as main sewerage becomes available or by the demolition of properties. Seven were dealt with during the year.

Six waste water closets were abolished with the demolition of Park Place Cottages. These were the only sanitary conveniences of this type ever installed in the area although they were very common in the North and Midlands. They were very objectionable.

Toilet Accommodation at Special Events

An effort is being made to improve toilet accommodation at outdoor events where there are no permanent facilities. These requirements fall into two categories; compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and facilities for the general public, who are now looking for more satisfactory conditions than have been provided in the past. It is not easy of solution. They are usually charitable or similar events occupying only a day and money for expensive toilet arrangements is not often available.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector arranged a meeting of Public Health Inspectors in North Hampshire to consider the practicability of providing mobile toilets to serve a number of Local Authority areas but there were found to be so many difficulties in organising a scheme that no further action was taken. However, since the meeting these units have become available on hire and have been used both at the Royal Aircraft Establishment Open Day and at the Army Show, but I believe at a cost which is beyond the resources of the smaller charitable events.

5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Public sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u> W. C's	<u>Washing</u> <u>Facilities</u>
	Urinals	W. C's		
High Street - Camp Road	6 stalls	2	4	Yes
Town Hall (Guildford Rd.)	4 stalls	1	3	Yes
Cove Green	5 stalls	1	3	Yes
Queensmead	6 stalls	2	4	Yes

Sanitary conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's recreation grounds. Cleaning and maintenance is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of household and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage.

Difficulties were experienced with Supervisory staff in the service. There is a lack of men trained and experienced in these duties and for six months one of your Public Health Inspectors was seconded to the work until the appointment of a new Superintendent in March, 1967.

Refuse and Salvage Collection

Dustbins or disposable sacks where used are emptied weekly. Salvage (paper, cardboard and rags) is collected weekly with a more frequent collection from special premises. Special collections are made from shops, factories and business premises.

The disposable sack system of refuse storage is now a requirement at all new estates developed in Farnborough and both paper and plastic sacks are in use.

The disposable sack system is one of the two systems of refuse collection recommended by the Working Party on Refuse Collection if operated properly. This requires that the bags must be maintained intact and capable

of being closed during collection, hence they must be of adequate capacity. Trouble has been caused by disturbance by animals and guards are now provided to all holders installed and to existing ones when requested. A larger sack is also being used as refuse is becoming increasingly bulky. This method, when fully adopted and when the teething troubles have been overcome, will alter the character of refuse storage and collection and bring a new look to the service.

A bonus scheme for refuse collection is now operated by our three principal collection teams.

As an added service to the public a special collection service was introduced for bulky materials such as household furniture, mattresses and other unwanted articles. It is hoped that this will stop the deplorable practice of dumping these materials on any available open land and in ditches and water courses. At the start a nominal charge of 5/- for such collection was made but this was later removed and the service is now free. It appears to be greatly appreciated and the service is requiring the use of a lorry, driver and loader for one day each week and is increasing.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse tip at Pinelhurst was completed in March 1967 and we commenced to use the new site at Sunny Hill Road, Aldershot. A building was erected for the storage of plant and facilities for workmen, and a water supply was carried to the site. Fleet Urban District Council were also in difficulties with refuse disposal and joint discussions took place with a view to the provision of a refuse disposal plant to serve both Authorities. In the meantime, it was arranged that Fleet should dispose of their refuse at the Sunny Hill Road tip. It is highly probable that if a refuse plant is provided it would have to serve a larger area than Farnborough and Fleet. This has always been my opinion.

The estimated tonnage disposed of at the tip was 14,454.

Salvage

We are still operating in temporary premises in Pinehurst. Although thankful for the use of these buildings, in which we garage our vehicles and carry out salvage operations, it is a poor building and very expensive. I hoped that by this time I should have been able to report real progress with the provision of a new Depot.

The amount of salvage collected was 572 tons which was sold for £5,415 and since salvage operations were commenced in 1940 a total of £151,602 has been obtained from the sale of these materials.

TABLE II

THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGE MATERIALS

IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31ST MARCH 1967

	YEAR ENDED 31/3/67		YEAR ENDED 31/3/66		TOTAL FROM 1940 to 31/3/67	
	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight disposed of Tons	Amount Received £
Kitchen Waste	-	-	-	-	8,817	27,393
Paper	541	4,872	705	4,690	12,180	93,562
Metals	-	-	16	279	3,010	10,724
Textiles	11	181	6	116	626	14,490
Miscellaneous Salvage	20	362	-	-	850	5,433
	572	5,415	727	5,085	25,483	151,602

Employees

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Department at the end of the year remained at 31 workpeople comprising supervisory staff, mechanic, 8 drivers and 20 men. It is still difficult to recruit and keep men in the service and to obtain replacements as our older employees retire. We hope that as the disposable sack system develops and the work becomes more congenial and lighter, more people will be available for the service.

Two women were employed on the sorting and baling of paper and they have carried out the work satisfactorily.

Sickness

The amount of sickness amongst the workpeople was much less than last year, 150 days as against $236\frac{1}{2}$. This represents a loss of working days of 1. 9%. 18 men had periods of sickness, which compares with a national average of approximately 4. 6%.

Provision of Refuse Receptacles

The Council resolved that all new houses should be provided with holders for the disposable sack system of refuse storage. The sacks, either paper or plastic, are provided free by the Council. The system is also being extended to Council properties.

The Working Party on Refuse Collection are emphatic in their recommendation that the provision of refuse receptacles should be a Local Authority responsibility, and no doubt the Council will consider this policy with the extension of the disposable sack system. During the year 210 sack holders were provided at new or existing houses.

24 informal notices requiring the provision of refuse receptacles were served and 36 complied with. 20 statutory notices requiring the provision of refuse sack holders to new houses were served and 16 were complied with.

Trade Refuse

When there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. Where only a limited amount of trade refuse is produced the charge is 6s. 6d. per bin per quarter for a once weekly collection. Premises making greater quantities are charged upon quantity and the time taken to collect and dispose of the refuse. Arrangements were made to receive at our tip refuse from industrial premises when collection is done by private contractors.

95 traders occupying 97 premises are paying for the collection of trade refuse, and this, together with refuse disposal charges, produced an income of £1, 347.

Vehicles

Details of vehicles and machines in operation were as follows:-

<u>Vehicle No.</u>	<u>Make and Type of Vehicles</u>	<u>Year put into Service</u>
4	Dennis Paxit Major (Diesel)	1966
1	Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic (Diesel)	1966
8	Shelvoke & Drewry Freight Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1962
6	Shelvoke & Drewry Freight Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1961
2	Shelvoke & Drewry Freight Fore and Aft Tipper (Diesel)	1958
	International Drott Tracked Shovel (Diesel)	1957
7	Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loading Freight 12 cu. yds. capacity (Diesel)	1956
3	Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1951
5	Shelvoke & Drewry Rear Loading and Moving Floor	1948

A Dennis continuous loading vehicle was delivered during the year. With the rapid development of the District and other increasing commitments, including the introduction of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1966, we must now proceed with the replacement of our older vehicles, which have given long service.

The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service

A statement of the cost of the service, based on the Costing Returns of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, prepared by your Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector is included in Table III.

TABLE III
Collection and Disposal of House and
Trade Refuse for the year ending 31st March, 1967

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
(1) Labour	13,994	5,039	19,033	41
(2) Transport	16,576	1,716	18,292	40
(3) Plant, Equipment, Land & Buildings	4,259	3,142	7,401	16
(4) Other items	1,158	-	1,158	3
(5) Total Gross Expenditure	35,987	9,897	45,884	100
<u>GROSS INCOME</u>	2,158	5,563	7,721	-
<u>NET COST</u>	33,829	4,334	38,163	-
UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only	21. 9	7. 0	28. 9	
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	25. 9	2. 5	28. 2	
Net cost (all expenditure per ton)	52. 8	6. 0	58. 8	
Net cost or income per 1000 population	£ 879	£ 113	£ 992	
Net cost per 1000 premises	3,040	390	3,430	

Additional financial details are as follows:-

Gross cost of service	£ 45,884
Income	£ 7,721
Net cost of service	£ 38,163
Net cost per head of population	19/10d.
Net cost per house or premises	£ 3. 8s. 7d.
Rate poundage:-	
Net cost - equivalent rate in the £.	5. 9d.
% of above to total rates in the £.	4. 68

7. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections carried out by the staff together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about are summarised in Appendices A and B.

434 complaints were received details of which are given below.
All were investigated and action taken as required.

Housing

Defective Housing conditions	....	....	....	....	20
Dampness	....	....	....	....	13
Dirty premises	....	....	....	....	2
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	3

Drainage etc.

Drains, cesspools, sewers etc.	....	....	....	....	22
Ponds, ditches and flooding.	....	....	....	....	20
Sanitary conveniences	....	....	....	....	3

Food and Drink

Water Supply	....	....	....	....	2
Food and Food containers etc.	....	....	....	....	25

General

Smoke and Dust	....	....	....	....	14
Fumes and smell	....	....	....	....	9
Accumulations and deposits	....	....	....	....	10
Caravans	....	....	....	....	1
Defective refuse receptacles	....	....	....	....	4
Keeping of animals	....	....	....	....	3
Noise	....	....	....	....	2
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	18

Rodent and Insect Pests

Rats	....	....	....	....	165
Mice	....	....	....	....	36
Insects	....	....	....	....	62
					434

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Most of our steam raising plants are oil-fired and these did not give cause for complaint during the year.

A real effort was made to abate the nuisance from dust from the Coal Handling Plant at Farnborough Main Line Station which has been a source of trouble since its installation. A close boarded fence was erected along the South and East boundary to a height of 15 feet and a screen of trees planted. Spraying arrangements were installed at points where dust is produced, the operating area was paved and a mechanical sweeper was obtained and used to prevent accumulations of dust on the road and yard. The unloading of fuel is now being carried out further away from the properties affected. Deposit tests are being continued to gauge the results of these measures.

Progress was also made with another source of complaint from air pollution. The coal fired boiler plant at the Snow White Laundry, inadequate and consequently overworked, was replaced by a larger capacity oil-fired installation with a higher chimney, and it is hoped this will cure the trouble and at the same time increase efficiency at the plant.

The main source of air pollution in the District continues to be domestic. Consideration was given to a Smoke Control Area for the Greater London Council estate now in course of construction, because of trouble experienced from smoke and fumes. This was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and also contribute to the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and a paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council. The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant. The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is a swimming bath at a private school in the area and open air baths at three junior schools, namely Fernhill Junior School, St. Peter's School and Cove Manor School. 24 samples of the water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. In some instances these were found to be unsatisfactory but after further investigation into the causes, varying from air locks in the chlorination plant to failure in the pumping equipment and inefficient distribution, remedial measures were taken after which satisfactory results were obtained.

TABLE IV

Source of Sample.	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (type 1)	Plate count (per mill.)	Comment.
<u>POOL NO. 1</u>				
Inlet	Present	Absent	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	Present	Less than 10	Inadequate chlorination.
Inlet	Absent	Absent	250	
Outlet	"	"	10	
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	Less than 10	
<u>POOL NO. 2</u>				
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Inlet	"	"	Uncountable	
Outlet	Present	"	Uncountable	Failure in chlorination plant.
<u>POOL NO. 3</u>				
Inlet	Absent	Absent	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Inlet	Present	Present	Uncountable	
Outlet	"	"	Uncountable	Breakdown in chlorination plant.
Inlet	Absent	Absent	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	Less than 10	
<u>POOL NO. 4</u>				
Inlet.	"	"	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	200	
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	
Outlet	"	"	500	

10. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

An officer is employed for rodent and pest control work.

(a) Rodent destruction

The number of complaints received was slightly up on last year. With the demolition of the Defence Department barracks and buildings in Pinehurst there occurred a rather large infestation of rats at the Pinehurst refuse tip. 'Warfarin' treatment did not prove effective. Zinc phosphate was introduced and the outbreak was dealt with.

Regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely sewers, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like.

No charges are made for work carried out on private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises the charges are based on the cost of carrying out the work. By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at many business premises on contracts covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table:-

Properties inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452
Premises found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Dwellinghouses treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Business, Agricultural etc. premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Local Authority premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total Visits (Inspections, prebaiting and baiting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,732

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £149.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Pest Control Committee, which comprises eight Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military District and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in different districts.

(b) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(c) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

The sewers throughout the area were test baited and 28 manholes, all in South Farnborough, were found to be infested and were treated. It is hoped that the improvements carried out to the Sherborne Road sewer will reduce infestation in this area.

(d) Insect Pests

There was a constant demand for this service and we were requested to deal with a large variety of pests. 241 visits were made to investigate or deal with the following:-

Mosquitoes	Flies	Fleas	Cockroaches
Wasps	Ants	Bed bugs	Lice
Moles	Earwigs	Woodboring beetles	

21 wasps nests were destroyed involving 59 visits. A charge of 10/- is made for each nest destroyed. The decrease in the number of wasps nests reported during the year was no doubt due to the hard frosts in the early part of the year.

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches and watercourses in the area were kept under observation for mosquitoes and treatment carried out when required.

Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticide to control infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle and no cases were reported or discovered.

11. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK

Three properties were disinfested following infestation by fleas and bed bugs.

12. CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There continued to be a demand for residential caravan sites on the site in Hawley Lane situated on land owned by the Council and leased to a private operator.

The site is licensed for 78 caravans but it will be affected by the construction of the new Motorway and the number of caravans will either have to be reduced or accommodated on another part of the site.

Licences for individual sites are only granted in special circumstances.

8 families living in caravans were granted housing tenancies by the Council, 3 from sites in Farnborough and 5 from sites in other districts.

The site on the Prospect Road Estate now under the control of the Greater London Council, mainly used by the families of workmen on the estate, has not been maintained in a satisfactory condition and the Greater London Council have decided that it should be closed down at the end of the current licencing period in June 1967.

The following is a list of licenced sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Maximum No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hawley Lane	78	Residential site.
Oak Farm Estate, Prospect Road	7	Used by the families of workmen engaged on building operations.
Sunnybank Road	1	Residential.
Farnborough Green	1	Residential caravan site used by site caretaker. Site also used as showmen's winter quarters.
Peabody Road	1	" "
Queens Road	1	" "

A Schedule of Conditions prepared by an Advisory Committee in the County consisting of Public Health Inspectors, Planning Officers and Site Operators is used in conjunction with all site licences issued. This Committee continued to meet during the year to deal with problems which have arisen in the County. Your Chief Public Health Inspector is Chairman of this Committee. Some amendments to the standard conditions concerning fire prevention recommended by the Committee after discussion with the County Fire Authorities were incorporated.

13. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

14. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(a) Factories

In addition to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other service premises, there are three large factories in the district, one engaged on the manufacture of electronic equipment, one on the manufacture of cosmetics and the other pre-fabricated buildings. The remaining factories which number 98 are small premises. Details of the trades carried on are given as follows:-

Cabinet Making and Upholstery	Dental Mechanic
Cycle and Motor Repairs	Baking
Sausage Making	Engineering
Food Preparation	Renovation of Shock Absorbers
Radio and Electrical Repairs	Tailoring

Scrap Metal and Salvage	Welding and Sheet Metal Work
Building	Film Developing
Joinery	Scientific Instrument Making
Clothes Dry-cleaning	Saw-mill woodworking
Motor Repairs	Printing
Boot and Shoe Repairs	General Masonry
Letterpress printing and newspaper fudging	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping
Cleansing metal drums	Laundering
Manufacture of cosmetics	Tile slabbing
Furrier	Cellulose spraying
Pottery decoration and glazing	Electrical Engineering
Excavation of gravel	Fibreglass products
Manufacture of electrical heaters	Manufacture of furniture
Concrete block making	

(b) Outworkers

Names and addresses of three outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received from other authorities. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions and this was found to be so in each case.

(c) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Progress was made with the administration of the Act during 1966. A further 24 premises were registered bringing the total to 317. Improvements carried out and contraventions remedied are included in Appendix B on page 64

57 notices were served and 106 which included those outstanding and brought forward from last year were wholly complied with during the year.

Satisfactory co-operation has been received from owners and occupiers of premises, but premises are continually found which have not been registered, the occupiers stating that they were unaware of the need to do so. The only way to ensure that all premises are registered and comply with the provisions of the Act is by visiting all of them, particularly offices or shops in multiple occupation, or private houses where part of the accommodation is used for office purposes.

TABLE A

Year	Notices served
1964	22
1965	123
1966	57
TOTAL	202
Complied with to 31st December 1966	153

It will be seen that out of the 202 notices served since this work commenced, 153 have been complied with and of the 49 outstanding some which concerned more than one contravention were complied with in part.

TABLE B

<u>Section</u>	<u>Contraventions Found</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
4	Premises requiring some form of cleansing.	6
6	Premises where heating was inadequate.	1
7	Inadequate ventilation.	2
8	Inadequate lighting.	4
9	Defective or inadequate sanitary accommodation.	8
10	Defective or inadequate washing facilities.	15
11	Absence of drinking water.	1
12	Inadequacy of accommodation for clothing.	4
13	Inadequacy of sitting facilities.	2
16	Absence of handrails to stairs, defective floors, passages and stairs.	3
24	Lack of First Aid Equipment.	19
	Total contraventions	65

One application for exemption in respect of sanitary accommodation and water supply was applied for and granted until February 1967. This related to a Sub Post Office and the exemption was granted until new Post Office premises are erected.

No prosecutions were instituted.

Accidents

During the year nine accidents were reported under Section 48. All were investigated; none were fatal. Informal advice was given in two instances but no action was taken in respect of the others.

TABLE C

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	13	73	47
Retail Shops	7	205	112
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	10	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	28	20
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
TOTALS	24	317	188

TABLE D

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises.	=	460
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TABLE E

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	625
Retail shops	897
Wholesale departments, warehouses	183
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	194
Fuel Storage Depots	5
Total	1,904
Total Males	646
Total Females	1,258

(d) Queensmead Shopping Centre

We encountered a problem in this area. Failure in the asphalt roofs over the shops resulted in dampness in the premises which in some cases affected the electricity supply, so that some of the shops could not comply with the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act regarding the provision of hot water for washing purposes as well as for lighting the rooms. Negotiations to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions are proceeding but the work is extensive.

15. PET ANIMALS

One licence was issued for the sale of pet animals. I visited the shop being under the impression that the "pet animals" were fishes. Certainly the shop was lined with tanks of exotic fishes but on entering the inner recesses behind the counter I came face to face with a fierce looking ape in a cage watching me with bared teeth, a notice on the cage stating that the animal was dangerous. Backing out hastily I turned to the counter, which formed a container with a glass back, inside of which was a huge python! I was assured there was a sale for these "pets" and the next time the shop was visited they were gone, but it made the existence of the Surrey puma more acceptable.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

The officer appointed under this Act in a local veterinary surgeon and following observations on a report from him with respect to one establishment, an inspection was made.

The premises were not satisfactory and conditions were attached to a licence issued relating to drainage, water supply, paving, the structural conditions of buildings, and the removal of manure.

16. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken in one instance. This was a case of cement in a bottle of milk and is described in the section on Food on page 56

17. FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW

The display and exhibition of the Society of British Aerospace Constructors, which is now held in alternate years, took place during the year and, as on previous occasions, the Department was responsible for the supervision of the public health arrangements. Subsequently I prepared a report which is reproduced below, copies of which were supplied to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Aviation and the Society of British Aerospace Constructors, with a request that the recommendations in the report be put into effect at the next Air Show.

We have since been assured that this will be done.

**"Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on
the Public Health Supervision at the Society of
British Aerospace Companies Exhibition and
Display Farnborough, 1966**

The Exhibition is held on Crown land belonging to the Royal Aircraft Establishment over which the Local Authority has no statutory control. In order to avoid difficulties which have occasionally arisen in the past, the Council were assured by the Ministry of Aviation that a condition of the use of the land would be that the Society and the people taking part would be subject to the same public health standards as are applicable in civilian areas.

The problem

In assessing the Public Health requirements of the Exhibition and the application of Public Health law and standards it must be borne in mind that it is a temporary affair held for a week once in two years, of which three days are open to the public. The other days are for private viewers from this country and abroad, and any outbreak of illness caused by food or drink could have wide repercussions. The catering is of a standard which is perhaps exceptional, being of the highest class carried out under temporary conditions. A large number of people have to be recruited to supplement regular staff. Most of them are not normally employed in this class of work and may have little or no knowledge of the importance of hygiene in food handling.

Under these circumstances it is our duty to endeavour to protect all concerned as far as is practical without imposing conditions which are perhaps unreasonable. This duty I tried to do the best of my ability bearing in mind the difficulties to which I shall draw attention.

Practical difficulties

Many preparations were made long before the event but some facilities relating to public health were not provided until the last moment and indeed even after it had commenced. Drainage, particularly temporary drainage arrangements, water services, provision of sinks, wash basins and numerous other things were not always available by the time they were required, and under the circumstances which prevail when the Exhibition has commenced it is very difficult to provide them at that stage. A great deal of the time of my staff and myself was taken up attending to these matters at the expense of other important duties, particularly those concerned with food handling. I am sure that most of these difficulties could be avoided with proper consultation before the event.

The execution of general work such as the laying of drains, the digging of drainage sumps, water supplies and the provision of some toilet facilities are carried out by one firm. The erection of the Exhibition hall and the pavilions and other toilet and sanitary facilities by another, whilst further erections were by still different firms. The same applies to the fitting out of the pavilion kitchens. It will be appreciated from this what a need there is for co-ordination

to avoid chaos. It is this lack of effective co-ordination and prior consultation which is the main cause of difficulty and any shortcomings.

Public Health Staff

In order to carry out the Public Health supervisory duties our regular staff has to be supplemented. Three Public Health Inspectors, one from Norfolk who has assisted at the Air Show since his student days and has a knowledge of the problems peculiar to the event, and two from the Army School of Health. This additional staff with one of our own Inspectors (Mr. H. Batson) and myself were engaged whole-time during the Exhibition and the weekends at the beginning and end of the event. Other members of the staff assisted as required.

It will be appreciated from what I have said that there is need for supervision during the preparation of the Exhibition. July, and particularly August, is a period when the Department is reduced to a skeleton staff due to annual holidays, and this is when extra help is required.

Food and Catering

This was far and away the biggest and most difficult of the duties. It should cover the transport, storage, handling, preparing and serving of food and drink, as well as the equally important duties which go with it. The "washer-up" and the "cleaner" have an equally important if less glamorous job to perform, all of which is carried out by hand. I urge the introduction of some mechanisation to assist with this work. It is certainly a contrast between the automation as depicted at the Exhibition and the age-old practice of washing up using sinks, tanks and towels. Surely our caterers with all their experience and resources can do better than this.

The types of catering were as follows:-

Private catering for guests in the various private pavilions.

Catering for Exhibitors, staff etc. in the restaurants.

Mobile food units, buffets and bars.

The catering was carried out by twenty three different firms including some of the largest in the country, in addition to which, some of the Exhibitors did their own catering.

Food was prepared either at special bases or compounds or in the kitchens attached to the Pavilions and there were 160 of these. They varied in size and equipment, ranging from the minimum to the most modern equipped kitchens. Refrigeration was general, so was the use of fans for ventilation and in some cases air conditioning. A difficult problem was the limited accommodation in some of the food preparing rooms on the terraces. As much room as possible was used for the entertainment and convenience of guests at the expense of the food preparing section. Furthermore, it is often the case that when a pavilion is first taken catering is either not done or is on a limited

scale. At succeeding Exhibitions more extensive catering is carried on in the same space and there is no room to extend.

I am not told what arrangements are made for these kitchens before the work is done and am thus unable to advise.

The mobile units for serving food and drink were operated by well known catering firms and were well managed once the services became available. Disposable containers were used for food and drink at all mobile units. On the public days these units were greatly increased in number by itinerant vendors, many of whose standards were not satisfactory. Improvements were obtained by threat of eviction from the Exhibition. Indeed, by co-operation with the police many dubious vendors were excluded.

Toilet Arrangements

These consisted of modern water closets many hundreds in number, especially installed and connected to a drainage system already in position. Each pavilion is provided with at least one whilst others were adjacent to the restaurants and in strategic positions throughout the Exhibition area. Each water closet in the terrace pavilions was provided with a wash basin. These were also provided at the restaurants and food preparing places, but not in all the public toilets where more temporary arrangements had to be provided in the form of bowls of water. The regular staffing of the public toilets by attendants proved to be necessary and valuable.

A common fault in the terrace pavilion toilets was the aerial communication of the water closets with the food rooms via the ceilings, which often consisted of muslin or similar material. The toilets in the "outfield" were chemical closets and urinals draining to sumps. These with regular attention were reasonably satisfactory but additional toilets were needed on the public days in the Puckridge gate area and a supply of water should be available at each toilet block.

Refuse Storage and Removal

This was carried out by Health Department vehicles as far as possible in the early morning and evening when the vehicles were able to operate without too much obstruction. These were supplemented by a small electric tractor with trailers, which was able to manoeuvre in limited space. This carried out a regular patrol during the day, bringing refuse to a central compound for removal by the larger vehicles.

Waste food from the food preparing places was collected by a private contractor and proved satisfactory.

Insect and Vermin Control

The surfaces of the static water tanks showed evidence of mosquito breeding. These were treated and no reports of trouble were received.

Some trouble was experienced from flies in certain food preparing places and these were brought under control by the regular use of insecticide.

Drainage

This consisted of a permanent main drainage system covering the main Exhibition area into which the services were connected. Temporary arrangements in the form of sumps were provided at all places not connected with main drainage.

After initial difficulties the arrangements operated satisfactorily and the men with the cesspool emptying vehicles did a good job in keeping the sumps and Elsan toilets clear. The absence of rain helped with this work.

Liaison

An equipped office was placed at the disposal of the Public Health staff and this was in telephone contact with all parts of the Exhibition. There was excellent liaison with the maintenance and cleaning organisations and troubles were quickly dealt with.

The British Red Cross Society who operated the Medical Services were asked to notify the Public Health office of any case of illness which they suspected might be caused by food.

Food Illness

Late on Thursday afternoon I visited the Red Cross Headquarters and was informed that a case of suspected food poisoning had occurred and had been removed to hospital. The patient was a Chef Supervisor from one of the principal catering centres. That evening a rigid investigation was carried out. The kitchens, toilets and other accommodation was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; food disposed of and staff interviewed. *Salmonella Kiambu* was confirmed. No further cases occurred from this source.

At another restaurant a waitress was removed from duty when it was discovered that she had suffered from diarrhoea for several days. Some twelve other members of the kitchen and waiting staff had symptoms of food illness. They had all eaten re-heated pork, but it was not possible to prove if this was the cause. The practice of reheating meat already cooked is a practice which requires discussion with the caterers. If not most carefully controlled it can be dangerous.

Recommendations for a future Exhibition

A meeting should be held at a sufficiently early date to discuss what improvements can be made to the services following experience obtained at the last event. The Chief Public Health Inspector should also have similar consultation with the principal caterers. The exhibiting firms should supply the names of their food caterers and be informed of the requirements at their premises in order to comply with the Food Hygiene regulations.

There should be adequate co-ordination during the preparation of the Exhibition to ensure drainage, sumps, water services, sinks, wash basins and other requirements are installed in time for the start and not when the exhibition has commenced.

The main food preparing places should be sited where main drainage is available.

The Chief Public Health Inspector should be supplied with assistance during the preparation of the Exhibition.

These are general recommendations, matters such as improvements to the refuse storage arrangements, concrete areas where waste food bins are kept and many other details, all equally necessary, some of which I have commented upon earlier in the report, could be dealt with at the meetings which I have proposed.

Conclusion

Many of my comments in this report may be critical of certain aspects. They are, however, intended to be helpful and assist in protecting the health of all who take part. I cannot speak too highly of the co-operation and the courtesy your officers received from all concerned under what were often trying circumstances. Organisers, contractors, exhibitors, and caterers all did a wonderful job to bring the vast jig-saw together in time. From discussions I have had, both at the Exhibition and at other times, I doubt if there is anything quite like it or as well done anywhere else."

18. NOISE ABATEMENT

The principal source of noise in Farnborough is from aircraft but noise of this sort is exempt from the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act 1960.

Only two complaints relating to noise were recorded and these both concerned the use of unsilenced pneumatic drills in road works. In both cases the users were requested to provide silencers and both complied.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Provision of new houses

57 houses were built during the year by the Council, 145 by the Greater London Council and 367 by private enterprise. At the end of the year the total number of houses in the district was 11,108 in the following ownership.

Local Authority	...	...	2,305
Greater London Council	...		240
Ministry of Technology	...		465

War Department	1,119
Private Ownership	6,979

The Housing Manager, Mr. J. Eaton, informs me that the Council had a waiting list of 651 applicants for houses at the end of the year compared with 684 at the end of 1965. Applicants must have a residential qualification of at least two consecutive years immediately prior to applying for accommodation.

Mr. Eaton also makes the following observations on the housing position:-

"The Council now owns 2,336 dwellings of all kinds and a further 108 are under construction. All of the temporary prefabricated bungalows have now been demolished and permanent houses erected in their place. Building programmes for the future are under active consideration and a Compulsory Purchase Order has been made in respect of land upon which about 600 dwellings can be built.

Another special scheme of Warden supervised old people's dwellings has been commenced and will eventually provide 23 more dwellings of this type."

Existing Housing Accommodation

The inspection, renovation and demolition of houses

The work carried out under this heading and which is one of the major duties of the Department comprised the inspection of houses following complaints from occupiers, work in connection with the Unfit Housing Programme and the repair and modernisation of houses in conjunction with improvement grants. It was not possible to carry out the routine inspection of houses as required by the Housing Acts.

The Unfit Housing Programme

The year saw the completion of the Unfit Housing Programme as originally prepared and extended.

The 17 houses listed below were outstanding at the beginning of 1966 and the progress made during the year is shown below:-

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Park Place Cottages	Occupants re-housed. Houses demolished.
172, 172A, Prospect Road	Occupants re-housed. Houses in course of demolition.
18, 20, Coldharbour Lane	Occupants re-housed. Houses awaiting demolition.

1, 3, 5, 7, Union Street

Houses vacant.
Awaiting demolition.

266, 268, Sandy Lane

Houses vacant and will
be demolished with the
construction of the
motorway.

Caronia, Victoria Road

House vacant.

The completion of the Unfit Housing Programme does not mean that we have no houses in Farnborough which are in need of demolition or reconditioning. Houses deteriorate and their life depends on how they are maintained but I think the emphasis will be on restoration and modernisation rather than demolition, except in those cases where the land is considered to be of more value than the structure, which under present conditions is often the case.

Since the commencement of the Programme we have dealt with 142 houses in the following way -

1. Demolished	-	90
2. Closed wholly or in part	-	7
3. Undertakings accepted that the premises will not be used for human habitation	-	1
4. Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked	-	33
5. Awaiting demolition	-	11
		<hr/>
		142

Modernising Houses with the aid of Improvement Grants

We continued to encourage owners to improve their houses with the aid of the grants available. It is slow work but it is gaining momentum, helped no doubt by the declaration of our first Improvement Area. It is satisfying work when one sees a house before and after modernisation and the difference that it can make to the comfort and well-being of a family. The Council do all they can to help, not only by giving grants but also loaning money to cover the owner's share of the cost.

There are two types of grant available, namely Discretionary and Standard. Discretionary grants are available for houses which can be brought up to a definite standard known as the "12 point standard" and made

comparable with modern houses when allowance is made for age, design, layout and construction. Such a grant, therefore, requires a comprehensive standard of fitness and apart from the provision of standard amenities covers work such as abatement of dampness by the provision of a damp proof course, measures to eradicate rot when this arises from defects in the form of construction, improved window lighting and similar improvements. Normally an improved dwelling is expected to have a life ahead of it for at least thirty years.

Standard grants are intended in the main for houses which cannot be brought up to the high standard required in the case of a Discretionary Grant, but which warrant some expenditure to make them more comfortable for the remainder of their life. It is a requirement that when the work has been carried out the dwelling must be fit for human habitation and likely to remain fit and available for use as a dwelling for at least 15 years.

Improvement Area No. 1

This area was declared on the 29th March, 1966, and comprises 260 houses in an area of approximately 50 acres bounded by Victoria Road, Farnborough Road, Union Street and Prospect Road.

The area is mainly residential but adjacent to industrial operations. Most of the houses were built around the beginning of the century with infilling of more recent date. There is detached, semi-detached and terrace development. 175 of the houses were owned by the occupiers and 85 were tenanted and privately owned. 80 of the houses were not provided with all the standard amenities as follows:-

Owner occupied	20
Tenanted	60

By the end of 1966 work connected with the area had consisted of interviewing owners and tenants to try and get as much work in hand as possible by voluntary means. I believe our experience has been typical of that in other areas, namely that a considerable percentage of tenants (about 20%) have not agreed to have their houses improved.

This is undoubtedly due to the proportion of the houses occupied by elderly people, who object to the increased rent or the disturbance which is caused.

The following figures show the progress of the work:-

	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Received during the year	26	18
Approved	34	3
Refused	1	-
No. of dwellings improved	20	8
Amount paid in grants	£ 2,963. 1s. 5d.	£ 1,729. 15s. 6d.

No. of houses provided with baths	...	...	...	17
No. of houses provided with washbasins	...	...	...	19
No. of houses provided with food stores	...	...	...	12
No. of houses provided with hot water supply				20
No. of houses provided with an indoor water closet				15

Rent Act 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under this Act.

Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year there were four cases of overcrowding on the Register. One case was added during the year and three were abated. There were thus two cases outstanding at the end of the year. 37 persons were involved.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Following the service of a notice under Section 15(1) of the Housing Act 1961 with respect to premises formerly a Children's Home in Alexandra Road and now in multiple occupation, work was started and has continued during the year. Provision is being made for 21 units of accommodation consisting of 6 units of two rooms and 15 single rooms. The two-roomed units are self-contained with their own bathrooms and amenities. In the case of the single room units there is one bathroom and W.C. to each two lettings.

Local Land Charges etc.

Information was supplied in respect of 1,173 properties upon a request for official search of the Land Charges Register.

In addition, particulars as to properties were supplied in all cases in which mortgages were being arranged under the Housing Acts in respect of the purchase of small dwellings.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

As much attention as possible was given to the supervision of food premises and the food supply, one of the most important and extensive of a Public Health Inspector's duties.

These duties include all aspects of food and drink inspection, except those Food and Drug sampling duties carried out by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. We are responsible for the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse; the examination as necessary of all other foods sold in the

district; the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold in a clean and hygienic condition. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are taken for bacteriological examination. To be completely effective it should also include the education of food handlers in food hygiene.

The work is described under its different headings.

Milk Supply

There are 32 distributors of milk on the register and all milk sold in Farnborough is designated either Untreated, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Council are agents for the County Council for the licensing provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963 and the following licences are in force:-

Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the designation "Untreated"	20
Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the designation "Pasteurised"	24
Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the designation "Sterilised"	21

Milk Sampling

During the year 12 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory. Details are given in Table V.

"Untreated" milk is milk which has not been subjected to heat treatment either by pasteurisation or sterilisation.

TABLE V
Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	7	7	-
Channel Islands (Pasteurised)	4	4	-
Sterilised Milk	1	1	-
Total	12	12	-

Ice Cream

78 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. In one case soft ice cream is made and sold. 8 samples were taken during the year and results are shown in the following table.

TABLE VI

Samples of Ice Cream and Equipment

Type of Sample	No. taken	Results - Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	8	4	2	2	-
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	

Meat and Other Foods

Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district situated in the built-up area between Peabody Road and Sherborne Road, where slaughtering is carried out every day of the week. Improvements were made to the premises, including the provision of a new messroom and toilet facilities for the workmen and general renovations, but it is the intention of the owner to completely modernise the premises and a scheme to this end is being prepared.

Meat Inspection

The Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations 1924-52 require carcases of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption to be inspected, passed as fit for human consumption and marked in the manner prescribed. Each Inspector is provided with an individually inscribed stamp which is used for marking each carcase after inspection. The following charges are made for meat inspection:-

Cows, bullocks, heifers and bulls	... . . .	2s. 6d.
Calves	... . . .	9d.
Pigs	... . . .	9d.
Sheep	... . . .	6d.

These produced an income for the Council of £ 1,102 during the financial year ended 31st March, 1967.

643 visits were made by the Inspectors to inspect meat. There was a further increase in the number of animals killed and inspected, 24,551, an increase of 1,668 over 1965. A 100% meat inspection was maintained.

TABLE VII

Table Showing Animals Inspected and Meat Condemned

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	3,163	499	825	12,093	7,971
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned.	-	4	4	2	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	645	158	11	1,429	1,175
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	20.4	32.5	1.8	11.8	16.0
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	1	-	-	37
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.09	0.2	-	-	0.4
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to - 8 tons 6 cwts. 24 lb.

I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Loosmore and his staff at the Veterinary Investigation Centre at Reading for their help and advice on specimens submitted to them for examination.

Incidence of Tuberculosis

41 cases of Tuberculosis were found. Of these, 37 were in pigs, 3 in bullocks and 1 in a cow.

Disposal of Condemned Meat

Carcasses and offal found to be unfit for consumption are removed from the slaughter hall to a condemned meat store where it is collected by a contractor for manufacture into fertiliser. A certificate is issued for all meats condemned.

Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned at food shops and food preparing premises:-

2,778 tins of milk, fruit, vegetables, preserves etc.
8 cwt. 78 lbs. meat and meat products.
30 lbs. cheese.
64 lbs. fish.
6 lbs. chocolate and 72 Easter Eggs.
1,023 packets of frozen food.
237 crates of oranges and grapefruit.

The food was collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision. The frozen food was condemned after failures of refrigerating equipment at shops in the district.

Bakehouses

Three bakehouses are in use. All are comparatively small premises but one was enlarged and modernised during the year. Bread is baked in all of these but most of our bread is brought into the district from large bakeries situated in other areas.

Food Hygiene

904 visits were paid to premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. Although there were no prosecutions under the Food Hygiene Regulations a severe warning was given in one case. Frequent and regular visits by the Inspectors is the only effective way of obtaining high standards of hygiene except for those stores of national repute who make cleanliness and hygiene a must and a byword and have even prohibited smoking by customers in their premises. The success of such firms is the best answer to the question "Does cleanliness and quality pay?"

Complaints of Unfitness of Food and Food Containing Foreign Bodies or Substances

22 complaints of this type were received, details of which are set out below. All were thoroughly investigated and proceedings were taken in one instance; warnings were given in all the other cases.

With the development of prepacking and deep freezing and the increase in sales of cooked products, attention to stock rotation and shelf life is essential. All the care taken in manufacture and distribution can be nullified if this is neglected. This is constantly stressed by the Inspectors.

Milk bottle containing foreign matter.
Milk bottle containing cement.
Dirty milk bottles (2)
Paint on milk bottle.
Corned beef containing hair follicles.
Sugar containing foreign body.
Tin of Ham Mornay containing metal.
Pork Pie containing fly.
Flour containing insect.
Bun containing wasp.
Cheese containing mould.
Loaf containing mould.
Chicken containing mould.
Corned beef containing mould. (2)
Pie containing mould
Rancid Butter. (2)
Stewing Steak in rusty tin.
Tin of Oranges containing mould.

Prosecutions in connection with Food and Food Premises.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
<u>Food and Drugs Act 1955</u>	
Cement in milk bottle.	Fined £20 plus £10. 10s. 0d. Advocate's Fee.

Number and Types of Food Trades and Premises in the District

	<u>Premises</u>
Butchers	20
Bakehouses	3
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Grocers	57
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24
School Canteens	18

Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	6
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	24
Sweets and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	33
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	7
Licenced Premises	...	...	...	...	24
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	5
Kitchens in Homes, Hotels etc.	...	...	...	...	17
					<hr/>
					244

The above figures refer to the principal business carried on. All the premises listed above are fitted to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 16 and 19.

Number of separate food trades carried out in the above premises:-

Registered Premises

(a)	Milk Shops and distributors	...	...	...	32
(b)	Ice Cream	...	...	...	78
(c)	Manufacturers of Cooked Meats etc.	...	...	...	26
					<hr/>
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	3
	Butchers	...	...	...	20
	Licenced premises, including club premises	...	...	...	52
	Food distribution depots	...	...	...	4
	Fried Fish	...	...	...	5
	Wet Fish	...	...	...	6
	Cakes	...	...	...	28
	Sweets and confectionery	...	...	...	43
	Greengrocery	...	...	...	48
	Grocery	...	...	...	62
	Factory canteens	...	...	...	6
	School canteens	...	...	...	18
	Restaurants, cafes etc.	...	...	...	38
	Old People's Homes, hostels etc.	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
					474

Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible Authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs, and the Chief Sampling Officer, Mr. J. S. Preston, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending the 31st March, 1967:-

"During the year ended 31st March, 1967, 161 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, within the area of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

Milk Samples

94 samples of milk, including seven "Channel Islands" were obtained. Of these only one was unsatisfactory. This was from a consignment of one-pint cartons of milk and was found to contain 7% of added water. Subsequent investigation included a large number of samples of different varieties of milk processed by the dairy company responsible but these were free of added water. Proceedings resulted in the company being fined £25, with £12. 4s. 6d. costs.

Miscellaneous Samples

67 samples of articles other than milk were obtained and, of these, 42 were submitted for analysis and found to be satisfactory. Only two samples received adverse reports. One concerned soft ice cream, which was found to be slightly deficient in milk solids other than fat in that it contained 7% instead of the minimum 7.5%. The fat content was satisfactory. The other was in respect of a sample of fruit cocktail with which no statement of ingredients was given. These matters did not call for the institution of legal proceedings but the producer and importer respectively were made aware of the complaints.

General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters."

Health Education

No special Health Education work was done during the year. Consideration was given to the organisation of classes on Food Hygiene for employees in the trade but pressure of other duties did not enable this to be done. Your Chief Public Health Inspector acted as an Honorary Examiner on Public Health and Hygiene to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Scouts Association.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Heating Appliance and Fireguard Regulations 1953

These Regulations are administered by the Department and are designed to ensure that heating appliances are properly guarded. New ones sold were found to comply with the tests laid down. Three second-hand dealers were found to be offering unguarded electric fires for sale. These were withdrawn. Undoubtedly there are large numbers of unguarded appliances still in use which constitute a danger and should be either guarded or discarded.

Hairdressers and Barbers

In June, byelaws with respect to Hairdressers and Barbers were approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and came into operation on the 1st August. These will be administered when time and staff available enables this to be done.

Hackney Carriages

Hackney Carriages plying for hire within the Urban District are licenced by the Council and your Chief Public Health Inspector is the appointed Inspector.

All the present vehicles are modern saloon types and the improvement in their age and condition which had been noted in previous years continued.

Before a licence is granted a special Road Worthiness Certificate is required and this must be provided by a recognised garage. The scope of the certificate is much wider than the standard Ministry of Transport tests and in addition the vehicles are checked by our own Inspectors. Twenty-six Hackney Carriage Licences were issued during the Licencing Year ending 11th April, 1967, but after allowing for transfers the number actually operating was twenty-three, an increase of four over the previous year. One of the licences did, however, lapse during the year following the death of the owner.

Of the twenty-three vehicles operating sixteen were owned by the two Fleet proprietors. One proprietor had two vehicles and the remaining five were operated by individual owner drivers.

All applicants for Hackney Carriage Driver's Licences are interviewed and satisfactory references must be submitted in respect of the applicant's character and driving ability. As in the previous year there was a fairly high turnover in the number of applicants for driver's licences and forty-nine were issued during the year.

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Housing

Inspections regarding defects, Improvement Grants and House Loans	1,200
Overcrowding	11
Verminous or dirty conditions	3

General

Inspections and visits in connection with Infectious Disease cases	3
Water Supply	22
Caravan Sites and Moveable Dwellings	76
Refuse and Salvage Disposal	424
Refuse and Salvage Collection	509
Dustbins and Refuse storage facilities	509
Accumulations and deposits	34
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	60
Hackney Carriages	51
Interviews with builders and owners	156
Keeping of animals	9
Piggeries and stables	3
Clean Air Act	168
New drains approved	88
New drains disapproved	15
Visits to works in progress	238
Old drains tested	7
Old drains inspected	86
Plumbing and Sanitary work inspected and tested	94
Visits regarding deposited plans	27
Factories	32
Outworkers	6
Noise Abatement Act	21
Swimming Pools	21
Inspections under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	460
Workplaces inspected	28
Places of Entertainment	7
Clean Air Act	12
Miscellaneous	101

These figures do not include inspections carried out at the Farnborough Air Show.

APPENDIX A (cont'd)ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
INSPECTION OF THE AREAMeat and Food Inspection and the Inspection
of Food Premises and Vehicles

Meat Inspection at the Slaughterhouse	643
Butchers	132
Fishmongers and poulterers	17
Grocers	178
Greengrocers and fruiterers	99
Milk distribution depots and shops	73
Milk vehicles	6
Registered ice cream premises	27
Fried fish shops	15
Restaurants	63
Food vehicles	7
Licensed premises	35
Canteens	8
Bakehouses	13
Confectioners and cake shops	126
Other food preparing premises	45
Miscellaneous food visits	60

Sampling and Laboratory Examinations

Water Supply (Swimming baths)	24
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination	12
Samples of ice cream	8

Notices Served

Number of Informal notices served	190
Number of Informal notices complied with	208
Number of Statutory notices served	25
Number of Statutory notices complied with	18

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Dwellinghouses

Window and door cills repaired	2
Floors repaired or renewed	18
Additional window light provided	2
Windows provided with new sash cords	9
Windows repaired or replaced	20
Artificial light provided in staircases	1
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
Handrails and balustrades provided to staircases	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	10
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	9
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	1
Dampness abated	5
Houses provided with horizontal damp proof courses	1
Houses provided with vertical damp proof courses	2
Damp sites of existing houses concreted	4
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	25
Walls treated for dampness	9
Walls repainted or repaired	12
Wall plaster repaired	15
Rooms redecorated	11
Doors and frames repaired	6
Foodstores provided	15
Foodstores ventilated	5
Roofs repaired or renewed	32
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	10
Fuel stores provided or repaired	2
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	7
Yards or paths repaired	2
Defective dustbins renewed	157
Paper sack holders provided	210
Verminous or dirty houses cleansed	2
Hot water supply provided	29
Water services repaired	2
Additional underfloor ventilation provided or improved	4

APPENDIX B (cont'd)IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICESDrainage and Sanitation

Houses completely redrained	3
Drains repaired or reconstructed	30
Choked drains cleansed	29
New inspection chambers constructed	16
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	8
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers	10
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	16
Houses provided with bathrooms	29
Pail closets replaced by fresh water closets	1
Fixtures and fittings repaired and renewed	6
Buildings and structures of water closets repaired	1
Surface water drainage improved	4
Nuisance from cesspools abated	2

Food Premises

Constant supply of hot water provided	11
Floors repaired or renewed	10
Walls repaired	9
Ceilings repaired	2
New impervious benches or tables provided	1
Sinks provided	3
Soap, clean towels and nailbrushes provided	28
Wash basins provided	5
Accommodation for clothing provided	7
Rooms cleansed and decorated	25
Facilities provided for storing waste food	1
Equipment cleansed on request	8
Sanitary conveniences made available to customers	3
Sanitary conveniences provided or repaired	3
Additional light provided	4
First Aid Equipment provided	16
Windows repaired	1
Doors repaired	2
Floors cleansed	15
Additional ventilation provided	4
Additional protection for food provided	21
"Wash Hands" notices provided	14
Accumulations of refuse removed	18
Water supply provided	3
Sanitary conveniences disconnected from food rooms	1
Rat proofing of food premises carried out	2
Defective sink waste pipes repaired	1
Improved refuse storage	3

APPENDIX B (cont'd)

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Factories

Additional ventilation provided ...	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed ...	6
Sanitary conveniences provided with artificial lighting ...	4
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and redecorated ...	3
Sufficient sanitary conveniences provided ...	5

Workplaces, Shops and Offices

Sanitary accommodation improved ...	4
Additional W. C.'s provided ...	15
Premises cleansed ...	3
Suitable means of heating provided ...	10
Premises properly ventilated ...	5
Additional artificial light provided ...	7
Washing facilities provided ...	13
Soap, towels etc. provided ...	6
Accommodation for clothing provided ...	10
Sitting facilities provided ...	10
Facilities for taking meals provided ...	1
Hot water provided to wash basins ...	14
Handrails provided on staircases ...	4
Safety devices provided on machinery ...	1
Noise and vibration abated ...	4
Defective plumbing repaired ...	1
Thermometers provided ...	32
First Aid Equipment provided ...	30
Abstract of the Act provided ...	62
Facilities for drying clothes provided ...	3
Dampness remedied ...	1
Wallplaster repaired ...	1

Miscellaneous

Pollution of water courses abated ...	2
Deposits of refuse removed ...	14
Ditches cleansed ...	1
Nuisances from noise abated ...	2
Nuisances from air pollution abated ...	5

Moveable Dwellings

Nuisances from caravans abated ...	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired or cleansed ...	4
Water service repaired ...	1
Plumbing to baths and sinks ...	2
Approach road properly surfaced ...	1
Artificial lighting of site provided ...	1

APPENDIX CTHE FACTORIES ACT 1961FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER1. Inspections for Purposes of Provision as to Health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	5	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	27	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	29	5	-	-
	130	37	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H. M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H. M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	3	3	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	13	13	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
	21	21	-	-	-

APPENDIX C (cont'd)

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 & 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel						
Making etc.	6	-	-	-	-	-

